

## The British in Ireland

Repeat the Program of Tarleton and Others in the American Revolution

Limerick, Ireland, May 5.—Miss Una Daly has given a graphic description of a Black and Tan raid on an Irish home in an affidavit she has just filed here. Miss Daly witnessed the destruction of the furnishings of her house and describes the special delight which, she says, "the British army seemed to take in their work."

Miss Daly declared that the officer in command informed her that the official reprisal was carried out because the owner of the house, Miss Madge Daly, Una's sister, failed to notify the British authorities of an Irish ambush made about a mile away from their home on the previous night.

"An officer told us that they were going to burn the house and that we had 15 minutes to clear out," said Una Daly. "We learned that we could take what family photographs, addresses, etc., that we could get in that time. Most of the time was spent in helping my aunt down from her room at the top of the house."

Then we were ordered to the back garden while the building was searched by the military and the police, who, armed with sledge hammers and implements of destruction, set to work to break every piece of furniture in the house.

"The conduct of Sergeant Horan was particularly painful to us. He danced about in a silk hat belonging to my uncle, the late John Daly. The memory of this uncle who reared me and my orphan sisters and brothers is very dear to us and all his effects were held as treasures."

"Not content with wounding our feelings, this Sergeant Horan poured a torrent of abuse on me and my sister and mother while all those chivalrous officers and soldiers of the glorious British army seemed to enjoy the joke. I can say that I did not see a single act of courtesy or manliness from any individual of all that big force."

"The officers of the British army seemed to take a special delight in their work. One took a fur coat and collar from my sister and threw them into the fire, another picked up a pair of new shoes and did the same. One soldier paraded at the window in a lady's corset, another decked himself in a suit of pajamas which belonged to my dead brother."

"For two and one-half hours we were forced to listen to the blows that destroyed our home, to see the windows being smashed out and the furniture, glass, bedding, clothes, china, etc., pelted out. These were taken to the road where a huge bonfire was made and the remnants were consumed."

Black and Tans went to the house and broke every plant in it with mallets. The gas brackets in the house were bent and torn down, the brass fittings in the hall torn out and all fixtures broken and damaged."

"We had a lovely home, 11 rooms beautifully furnished and when the British wreckers were finished we had a few pictures of our dead."

"An oldish officer accompanied by another came to us in the garden during the process of destruction and asked for Miss Madge Daly. When told that she was in Dublin, he proceeded to read from a paper that as Miss Madge did not give notice to the military of an ambush which took place in John Street on the previous night, all contents of the house were to be destroyed by military order."

"Now, our house is over a mile from the place where this supposed ambush took place, with the river between. My sister Madge was in Dublin at the time, yet our house is destroyed because she did not give notice of what she could not possibly have knowledge of, even supposing that she was despicable enough to turn spy and traitor to her own."

### Variety Tests With Corn

Clemson College, May 28.—Do you know which of the standard varieties of corn most commonly grown in South Carolina are best suited to the climatic and soil conditions of your section of the state? A publication recently issued by the South Carolina Experiment Station will help you to answer that question and will give you reliable information as to yields and merits of the different varieties.

The publication referred to is Experiment Station Bulletin 207, entitled "Variety Tests With Corn," by C. P. Blackwell, agronomist, and Gilbert H. Collins and W. B. Rogers, assistant agronomists, and it shows the results of variety tests at the main station at Clemson College, the Pee Dee sub-station at Florence, and the Coast sub-station at Drainsland. There are in the bulletin a score of tables showing comparative yields, with date as to weight of ear corn, percent of grain, weight of grain, bushels per acre, etc. There are also tables showing average yields for certain periods of years, physical characteristics of varieties, sources of seed used, and rainfall at the three stations.

The average yield of six varieties that appeared in the tests at Clemson College, 1916-20 inclusive, are given as follows: Douthitt, 37.4; Coker's Garrick, 35.3; Coker's Marlboro, 34.2; Lowman's Yellow, 31.1; Coker's Williamson, 33.8; Belmont, 33.0.

At the Pee Dee station the average yields of five varieties, 1917-20 inclusive, were: Douthitt, 56.9; Pee Dee No. 5, 58.9; Weekley, 54.1; Coker's Marlboro, 52.1; Lee County, 44.6.

Tests at the coast station have been failures during several years because of drainage conditions. The 1919 tests there showed the following yields: Douthitt, 28.1; Pee Dee No. 5, 26.6; Chappell's Garrick, 25.1; Coker's Williamson, 24.1; Lightsey, 23.6; Coker's Marlboro, 23.2; Lowman's Yellow, 18.9.

## Demand That Atrocities Cease

Near East Relief Committee Calls on Congress to Take Action to Save Armenians

New York, May 25.—The United States Congress has been asked to exert pressure on the Allies and upon Turkey to stop the "state of anarchy" in the Near East and to avert impending disaster to the Armenians under control of the Nationalist Turks.

The appeal is made in the form of a memorial addressed to Congress by a committee of the board of trustees of the Near East Relief, "in behalf of at least 20,000,000 of the people of the United States who have contributed to American relief work in the Near East."

The committee is composed of Dr. James L. Barton, secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions; Dr. Stanley White, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, and Walter George Smith of Philadelphia.

They ask that congress and the United States government take immediate action and insist that England, France and Italy shall restore the Christian minorities in Asia Minor to their homes and protect them.

In addition, the three trustees of the Near East Relief have sent an appeal to about 110,000 contributors to American relief work in the Near East asking them to bring pressure to bear upon congress to obtain the action urged by the committee.

In explaining the action of the committee, Dr. Barton said, that the Near East Relief had disbursed over \$60,000,000 in money and supplies contributed by the American people and, he added, "we now see that enormous humanitarian investment of American philanthropy in danger of coming to nothing on account of continued anarchy in the Near East. We have, therefore, decided to try to bring the force of those who gave this money to bear upon our own government and the governments of our Allies in the late war to put an end to the present state of affairs in the Levant."

The memorial reviews political developments in the Ottoman Empire since the armistice, and continues:

"It is reported by absolutely trustworthy Americans that Turkish Nationalists have proclaimed that the mosques and minarets destroyed in their conflicts with the French they will rebuild with the skulls of Armenians."

"Women and children declare that they would choose death, in whatever form it might come, to such a state of distress, of hopelessness and of perpetual terror, and yet no way of escape opens before them. Among these distracted Christian peoples a state of panic prevails. Their safety seems to lie in flight."

"There appears to be no protection for them in territory controlled by the Turkish Nationalists and the French protest their going into Syria. They seemed condemned by circumstances beyond their control to certain death."

"America is in a position to secure the protection required, if it acts promptly and decisively. We can insist that England, France and Italy, who have incensed the Turk by depriving him of much of his territory and created in him a spirit of revenge, shall now demand and enforce the demand that exiled and menaced peoples be restored to their homes and protected there."

The memorial states that "all Europe and the Turk know that the United States neither seeks nor desires territorial acquisitions or control in any part of the Turkish Empire; but they should all be convinced that the people of America cannot and will not remain indifferent when inhumanities of such character are openly practiced upon a helpless and unprotected people."

"This can be done without partisanship, since the recent platforms of the two great political parties declared in favor of readiness to render every possible help to the suffering Armenians. There has never been a time when that aid was more imperative than it is today. Delay is perilous."

The board of trustees of the Near East Relief which the announcement says, approved this action of committee, includes former President Taft, Major General Leonard Wood, Elihu Root, Oscar S. Straus, Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, Henry Morgenthau, John H. Finley, Cleveland H. Dodge, Charles R. Crane, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Vance C. McCormick, Abram I. Elkus, Frank A. Polk, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Major General James G. Harbord and Hamilton Holt.

## Gov. Cooper's Summer Home

Columbia, June 1.—While Governor Cooper will spend a large part of the summer on Paris mountain, near Greenville, with his family, as guests of the city of Greenville, the state capital will not be moved from Columbia, according to a statement made at the governor's office today. The governor's secretary, James C. Derieux, and his office staff, will remain in Columbia and handle the executive business of the office as usual, communicating with the governor when necessary. Mr. Derieux will probably make several trips to Greenville to confer with the governor on matters of state. The governor's health is not the very best and he desires to take a complete rest. He and Mrs. Cooper and Cooper children will spend about two months on Paris Mountain.

Auburn, N. Y., June 1.—John D. Rockefeller who is on a visit here showed his grand children where he earned his first dollar.

Washington, June 1.—The department of Justice is making investigation of reports that wounded war veterans have been charged excessive fees by law firms when seeking advice as to obtaining government assistance as indicated by Assistant Attorney General Goff.

## Marshal Foch in Civilian Clothes

Attends Meetings of War Veterans as a Plain French Citizen

Paris, May 30.—Marshal Fayolle, in the full regalia of a Marshal of France, decorations, baton and all, was presiding over a meeting of French War Veterans at the Invalides the other night, when he espied Marshal Foch in civilian clothes, seated about the 10th row from the platform and trying to appear inconspicuous between a former private and a corporal.

"What are you doing there?" he called from the stage, "your place is up here, come right here this minute," he added in mock serious tone.

After the meeting, as they were leaving the hall, some one overheard Marshal Fayolle ask Marshal Foch something to this effect: "What was the idea of occupying a hard bench in the audience when you could sit on a nice easy chair on the platform?"

Foch replied: "I just wanted to see how a Marshal of France looked in uniform to a mere civilian."

Marshal Petain is a great admirer of Shakespeare. When Jacques Coeur's company put on "The Twelfth Night" at the Vieux Colomblie Theater recently, he attended the performance four times.

He appeared to take especial delight in the scene where the two soldiers in the scene where the two soldiers courage by bombastic and war-like utterances while shivering with terror.

## Young Boy Hangs Himself Sunday

Twelve-Year-Old James Graddick Found Dead

Bishopville, May 31.—This entire town was shocked Sunday afternoon, at 6 o'clock, when the news spread that James Graddick, the 12 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Sam L. Graddick, had been found in his father's garage suspended on a rope dead. He had evidently been dead for two or three hours as his body was stiff. He was last seen alive just after he ate his dinner and soon disappeared but his parents thinking that he was only playing with his little friends did not become alarmed. The mother took the other children to Sunday School and returned about 6 o'clock and prepared to take an automobile ride but did not care to leave little James at home alone, so she told the other children to go out and see if they could find him, and his little sister thinking that he had gone to the garage to play, went there and found him hanging on a rope dead.

The supposition is that he was playing with the rope and accidentally fell and hung himself. He was a bright boy and was a member of the Methodist Church. He was also a member of the Boy Scouts. He had just finished the fifth grade and was promoted to the sixth. The funeral services were held at Hebron Methodist Church, yesterday afternoon, and was conducted by the Rev. W. V. Dibble.

## Homes Desired For Many Children of State

Just at this time the work of the child placing department of the State Board of Public Welfare is coming more and more to the attention of all social workers and also to the attention of State officials and the importance of this office in Columbia is being vitally realized. There is a demand at present for homes for many children of the State and it is through this office that arrangements can be made necessary to the adoption of suitable children. The placing satisfactorily of many children of the State in splendid homes is to the credit of this office. The work of this office may be summed up in the following: The first requirement of the office is to get in touch with the children in the State of South Carolina in need of outside attention and to place these children in good foster homes. There are three distinct phases to the work being done by this department. The first phase of the work is the investigation of cases of needy and dependable children who are reported to the department. The investigation includes the survey of the case as completely as possible with the view of determining the cause of dependency and also the family history of the child. All children accepted for placement are given a physical and mental test to determine whether or not they are normal. Many children cannot be accepted for replacement in foster homes because of some mental or physical defect or a very bad family history. The second phase of the work has to do with the investigation of the homes of applicants who desire children. Not only are references required but a personal visit is made to the home before a trial placement is made. Applicants must meet certain requirements. Their homes must come up to certain standards and they must be able to give a child fair educational advantages and religious training and above all such love and care as they might bestow upon their own children. The third phase of the work of the Child Placing Department is the supervision of all children after their placement. The children are placed with applicants whose homes are approved on trial. This gives the applicants an opportunity to determine whether or not the child is going to fit into their home and also gives the department the opportunity of better safeguarding the future of the child by making sure that it is happily placed before giving consent for adoption.

Information will be furnished interested parties upon their communication with Mrs. Mildred L. Wooten, Child Placing Agent, State Board of Public Welfare, Columbia, S. C.

New York, June 1.—Eleven hundred members of Rotary clubs have sailed to attend the international association convention in Scotland.

## MINING TOWN DESERTED

Slump in Copper Market Causes Shut Down of Greatest Mining Camp

Tyrene, N. M., May 23.—Tyrene, queen of the mining camps of the state, built at a cost of \$3,000,000 and given an artistic atmosphere through the influence of Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, is an empty shell.

A few short months ago 4,500 men, women and children worked, lived and enjoyed life in what probably is the most beautiful mining camp in the world. Now the Phelps-Dodge corporation big copper mines are closed, there is no ore awaiting shipment, no means of livelihood remains, stores have been closed, inhabitants are leaving, the railroad has served notice that trains no longer will run.

Within a short time only a dozen men, left to guard the mines and their expensive machinery, will be left. Even the Phelps-Dodge Corporation general store has closed and the entire stock has been shipped to Douglas.

Tyrene boasts the most beautiful railroad station in the state, built by the mining corporation. Homes of miners are bungalows, not the usual shanty type of western mining camps. Company houses were not built of one type. They are all different. The camp was the pet of Mrs. Dodge and largely through her influence a Southern California type of building was carried out.

Closing of the town, however, is considered only a temporary measure, according to company officials, who point out that the shutdown will continue as long as the copper market remains in its present state of stagnation.

A hospital, theater, library, elaborate school building and one of the best electric lighting and power plants in the state are among the town's attractions.

### The Value of Cowpeas

There are unusually strong reasons this year why farmers in this state should follow the annually offered advice of the Clemson College agronomists to plant cowpeas. Always a more valuable crop than the South has ever yet fully realized, the lowly cowpea can at a time like the present make up for lacks in many other directions. Sown after wheat, oats or rye or between the rows of summer crops or together with grasses or certain grains—in almost any combination or alone, in fact, cowpeas will be of value to the farmer and to his farm. Their advantages are almost too numerous to list. To begin with they are easy to get, easy to grow and will grow anywhere, provided the right varieties are used. As a legume the cowpea can be used to put nitrogen into poor soils and also to provide humus to aid in releasing other fertilizing elements. It is especially valuable for this purpose on poor soils in the coastal region and when grown to be plowed under it will effect important savings in fertilizer bills. At a hay crop, of course, its importance has long been recognized in the south and there are few ways in this section that will equal or surpass it. It will make excellent forage for livestock of all kinds before haying. Finally, and not the least consideration at present, it has possibilities as a food crop for human beings that only a gourmet who had explored them could adequately discuss. Families in the south who are so unfortunate as to leave the cowpea out of their kitchen calculations are unfortunate.

On this last point the agricultural authorities who are seeking ways to help southern farmers in their present dilemma, and apparently not making very great headway, might well consider some movement for increasing the popularity of the cowpea as a food among the people of all sections of the country. There seems to be no good reason why a broad and dependable market cannot be established for cowpeas and the south thereby have one more money crop to offer the nation. As it is now and for the past few years has been, it is frequently hard for housekeepers to find desirable cowpeas for table use even in a city like Charleston, while there are many housekeepers, especially among the newer elements of the population, who would never think of trying to find them. The problem is largely one of advertising and education. Spending a little less time in fruitless work about the shady past and uncertain future of cotton and a little more in trying to develop the possibilities of several valuable crops neglected as the cowpea is neglected might result in more real benefit to the south than a great many of the plans and schemes with high-sounding names and many complications.—Charleston Post.

### Taming the Wild Flowers.

At a flower show held in New York city, one naturally expects to see hothouse plants or at most such pampered exotics as appear in cultivated gardens. At the recent annual show, however, there was an exhibit that was a veritable wild garden, comprising exclusively plants that are native to the New England fields and woodlands. The developer of this garden Edward Gillett, has made a hobby of bringing the wildings into the dooryard, and teaching them to make themselves at home there. The result is highly gratifying, for not only do a large number of these plants lend themselves to decorative and ornamental effects, but, quite apart from this, there is an inherent interest in the indigenous flora that gives even a very modest plant precedence in the affections of many of us over the most gorgeous visitants from far-off lands.

Now that Mr. Gillett has shown the way, there will be many an amateur who will not be satisfied unless a considerable corner of his garden is given over to wild azaleas and laurel and heptacas and lady-slippers and trilliums and sundry other modest but winsome native flowers.—June Hearst's International.

## MILTON WON AUTO RACE

Pilots American Over Tape First in Indianapolis Race—Roscoe Sarles Second

Indianapolis, Ind., May 30.—Tommy Milton, world champion speed racer, today piloted an American car to the finish line first in the ninth renewal of the international racing classic, the 500-mile dash around the Indianapolis speedway. Milton's victory came through a beautifully driven race which was won after Ralph De Palma, popular favorite for the victory, had set such a terrific pace during the first 200 miles that all but one of the foreign made cars, including his own, were forced from the track through mechanical troubles or minor accidents.

Of the twenty-three entrants, only eight completed the 500 miles and seven of these were American made machines. Ralph Mulford, driving another American built machine, was awarded ninth position without finishing, after all the others had dropped by the wayside. Milton established a new track record for cars of not more than 183 inches piston displacement by completing the 500 miles in five hours, 34 minutes and 44.65 seconds for an average of 89.62 miles per hour. The fastest time ever made in the speedway races was but twenty hundredths of a mile faster per hour, this mark being made by De Palma in 1915.

The victory brought Milton nearly \$36,000 in prize money, \$20,000 for first place, \$6,200 in lap prizes and the balance in special prizes given by accessory companies.

Less than four minutes behind Milton came Roscoe Sarles who had fought a bitter race with De Palma in the early hours and held second position most of the way.

## Railway Chiefs Not Satisfied

Chicago, May 31.—Railway executives tonight expressed disappointment at what they declared to be the inadequate wage decreases announced by the United States Railroad Labor Board.

B. M. Jewell, president of the railway department of the American Federation of Labor, refused to make any comment, but declared the decision would be taken up at a meeting of the executive committee probably in Chicago, within the next few days.

"The reduction in wages granted is not, in my opinion, sufficient to meet the demands of the situation," said H. E. Bryan, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. "The railroads in good faith asked for and expected that the labor board would make a reduction of wages equivalent to the advance which it granted on July 20, 1920. That advance proved to run at the rate of almost \$800,000,000 a year when the railways were handling a normal business and averaged about 22 per cent."

"The reduction authorized by the labor board to be made on July 1 is just about one-half of this sum."

S. M. Felton, president of the Chicago Great Western Railroad, declared the "railways believed that the reductions in the cost of living and in wages in other industries would justify an even larger reduction of railway wages than the advance granted last summer, and that the financial condition of the railroads and the condition of general business demanded it."

## MARION WOMAN CLAIMS INSANITY

Marion, May 31.—The case of Mrs. Lizzie Jones, charged with the poisoning of her husband, was postponed today until the fall term of court in order that she might be placed under observation at the South Carolina State hospital. Dr. James E. Boone, alienist from Columbia, made a cursory examination of Mrs. Jones yesterday and was of the opinion that she was mentally deficient but did not care to make a final diagnosis until he could make an extended observation of her case.

Mrs. Jones complains of lengthy spells of sleeplessness and ensuing physical exhaustion. She states that for weeks at a time she is affected this way and that prior to the death of her husband she had these spells. Her emotional tone has been low, it is said, and she has looked upon her coming trial almost with indifference. She has not seemed to be depressed over the possible outcome of her trial and often appeared in a happy frame of mind.

Sheriff J. V. Rowell states that Mrs. Jones will be taken to Columbia either tomorrow or the next day. Papers for her transfer are being prepared.

Jim Ammons, alleged to have given Mrs. Jones the strychnine, with which to poison her husband and to have incited her to administer the dose, was also not brought to trial today. He is held under \$2,500 bail.

At the time of the alleged killing of her husband, Mrs. Jones admitted without hesitancy the administering of the poison. Physicians of this city are divided in opinion as to her sanity.

Tokio, June 1.—The newspaper Nichi Nichi declares that Great Britain has suggested her alliance with Japan be continued for another year.

Washington, June 1.—The house judiciary committee has agreed to report a bill to prohibit the sale of beer on physician's prescription for use by the sick.

Charlotte, June 1.—The strike of textile mill workers has begun throughout North Carolina. The organization members employed in local establishments all walked out.

Halifax, June 1.—The crew of the wrecked schooner Esperanto were brought here by the Gloucesterman Elsie.

## Cotton Growers' Campaign

Join With Manufacturers and Affiliated Interests in Calling on Federal Government to Aid in Rehabilitation of Industry — Situation Discussed in Resolution

New York, May 31.—American cotton growers, manufacturers and affiliated interests, at their national conference today, called upon the federal government to aid in the rehabilitation of the cotton industry. The government was urged in resolution: To authorize and grant a more liberal expansion of credits for farm loans.

To lower the federal reserve bank discount rate without delay to a figure not in excess of 5 per cent. on the redudcons of farm products and all commercial paper.

To instruct the war finance corporation and department of commerce to render all possible aid in opening up exports for cotton and other American raw products, so as to stimulate the movement and consumption of such commodities as rapidly as possible.

Restriction of credits and high rate of discounts charged on farm loans, the resolution said, had rendered it impossible for farmers to plant and cultivate a normal cotton crop in 1921 and indications were that the cotton acreage would be the smallest planted in the last 25 years.

"The cotton growing industry and the entire agriculture of the nation," the resolution added, "are suffering from unspeakable losses in price values and stagnated markets in America and restricted exports."

Deflation in farm values which was so unexpectedly precipitated upon the country in August, 1920, found the cotton growers with their crops ready for harvest and without power to protect themselves from the debacle of constantly lowering prices.

"The crop was produced at the peak of high cost and the growers found themselves facing bankruptcy values. From an expectancy of \$2,500,000,000 for the cotton crop in July, of 1920, when cultivation ceased, the growers of that crop sustained a loss of \$1,500,000,000 net, part of which was profit but represented a net loss deducted from the actual cost of production."

It is proposed to have governors of cotton growing states appoint a commission to work out a plan of cooperation in stabilizing cotton prices?

President Harding's message to the convention extending the cooperation of the administration in improving conditions in the cotton industry was declared to be one of statesmanship and true Americanism.

A message was sent to the president thanking him for his interest.

All departments of the industry were asked to "cooperate along sound and conservative business lines for the speedy enactment of those economic and efficient reforms in the production handling and marketing and distribution of the cotton crop which are essential to the future success of the industry."

The American delegates to the world's cotton conference to be held in Liverpool and Manchester from June 12 to 23, were instructed to urge the adoption of the United States standard of cotton grades in the international marketing of American cotton between American exporters and foreign purchasers of the staple.

About 300 representatives of the industry will sail tomorrow to attend the London conference.

## Gifts to Columbia College Large

Two Men Give \$25,000 and \$10,000 Respectively

Columbia, June 1.—Two large gifts to Columbia College, the state Methodist college for women, to be used for new buildings, were announced during the commencement exercises of the college yesterday. One is a gift of \$25,000 from a prominent South Carolinian, to be used in erecting a building, as a memorial to his son who was killed in France. The man's name is withheld, but it is said he is from the Pee Dee section. W. R. Young, of Lake City, gives \$10,000, to be used for a building in memory of his daughter who died while a student of the college several years ago.

Miss Mable Crouch, of Saluda, received the Sylvan medal, for the best four-year average in scholarship. She is the honor graduate. Miss Nellie Hurt, of Augusta, Ga., had the second highest four-year average. Miss Winnie Jones of Nichols, won the medal for the best poem; Miss Idalia Padgett, of Smocks, won the essay medal, and Miss Marion Holland, of Columbia, won the short story medal.

## ENCOURAGING RESULTS IN METHODIST DRIVE

Charleston, May 31.—Encouraging results continue to be received by Mr. Leland Moore, conference financial director, relative to the Christian education campaign being carried on by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The results achieved yesterday and the totals to date in the districts comprising the South Carolina conference were announced last night as follows: Orangeburg, \$905, \$38,349; Sumter, \$8,885, \$19,565.50; Florence, \$13,694.70, \$44,455.70; Marion, \$6,279, \$66,174; Kingstree, \$1,000, \$39,000. Yesterday's results in the Charleston district had not been reported last night.

A telegram received from the headquarters at Nashville reports that the progress being made is very encouraging. Figures from less than 20 per cent of the charges total over \$5,000,000 for the first day's work, it is announced. The goal for the whole territory covered by the campaign is \$33,000,000.